Of Mice And Men Viewing Guide Answers

Of Mice and Men Viewing Guide:

""Please answer on a separate sheet of paper""

Differences between novels and films:

Novel
Linguistic = words
Conceptual
Raw material = written
words
One author

Film
Visual = images
Perceptual
Raw material = recorded images and
sounds
Collaborative

I. Vocabulary

- Floshback: alteration in story order in which the plot moves back in time to show events that have taken place earlier than those already shown.
- Close-up: a framing in which the scale of the object shown is relatively large. Most commonly, a
 person's head is seen from the neck up or an object fills most of the screen.
- c. Depth of Field: the area or field between the closest and farthest planes captured by the camera in which everything appears in sharp focus.
- d. Establishing Shot: a shot that shows the relationship among important figures, objects, characters, and setting at a distance. The film then cuts to more detailed shots that bring the audience closer to the characters.
- Point of View (POV): a shot taken from the position of a character's eyes. It shows the viewer
 what things look like from the character's position.
- Mide Angle: the use of a wide-angle lens to create a shot that captures a wide range of elements.
- g. Crosscutting: editing that alternates shots of two or more lines of action occurring in different places. It is often used during dramatic sequences to increase tension.

II. Cast and Crew

Unlike the novel, <u>Of Mice and Men</u>, which was essentially created by one man (John Steinbeck), the film version is a collaborative effort. Each person on screen and behind the scenes influences the overall film.

- a. Who wrote the screenplay?
- b. Who is the director?
- c. Who plays George?
- d. Do you think this was good casting? What is different about the looks and behavior of the actor from what you had imagined?
- e. Who plays Lennie?
- f. Does the actor portray Lennie differently from what you had imagined while reading? Does the actor bring anything new to the character that emphasizes a characteristic?

Of mice and men viewing guide answers serve as an essential tool for students and viewers seeking to understand the key themes, characters, and symbols in John Steinbeck's classic novella. This iconic work, often studied in high school and college literature courses, explores the complexities of friendship, dreams, and the harsh realities of life during the Great Depression. In this article, we will delve into a comprehensive viewing guide that covers significant aspects of "Of Mice and Men," providing answers that will enhance your understanding and appreciation of the text.

Overview of "Of Mice and Men"

John Steinbeck wrote "Of Mice and Men" in 1937, encapsulating the lives of itinerant workers during the Great Depression in California. The novella follows two main characters, George Milton and Lennie Small, who dream of

owning their own piece of land. Their friendship stands out against a backdrop of loneliness and despair that many characters experience throughout the story.

Key Themes

Understanding the themes present in "Of Mice and Men" is crucial for grasping the novella's significance. Here are some of the prominent themes:

- 1. Friendship and Loneliness
- The bond between George and Lennie contrasts sharply with the isolation experienced by other characters on the ranch, such as Curley's wife and Crooks.
- The novella highlights how friendship can provide hope and comfort in a harsh world.
- 2. The American Dream
- The dream of owning land symbolizes a greater aspiration for stability and independence.
- Steinbeck critiques the attainability of the American Dream, illustrating how societal conditions often render it out of reach.
- 3. Power and Vulnerability
- Characters like Curley wield power through their social status, while Lennie represents vulnerability due to his mental disability.
- The novella examines how power dynamics affect relationships and individual aspirations.
- 4. Isolation and Disconnection
- Many characters are depicted as lonely, emphasizing the human need for connection.
- $\mbox{-}$ Steinbeck portrays the effects of social and economic conditions on personal relationships.

Character Analysis

The characters in "Of Mice and Men" are richly developed, each contributing to the novella's overarching themes.

George Milton

George is a pragmatic and protective figure, serving as a caretaker for Lennie. His character embodies the theme of friendship through his dedication to Lennie, despite the challenges that arise from Lennie's mental limitations.

- Characteristics:
- Responsible and caring
- Dreams of a better life
- Struggles with the burden of Lennie's dependence

Lennie Small

Lennie is characterized by his immense physical strength and mental disability. His childlike demeanor and inability to comprehend social norms drive much of the plot's conflict.

- Characteristics:
- Innocent and naive
- Desires to tend to rabbits, symbolizing his dreams of a peaceful life
- His strength becomes a source of tragedy

Curley's Wife

Curley's wife is a complex character who represents the struggles of women during the Great Depression. She seeks attention and validation, feeling trapped in her marriage.

- Characteristics:
- Lonely and unfulfilled
- Desperate for connection
- Represents the theme of isolation

Crooks

Crooks, the African American stable hand, embodies the theme of racism and isolation. His character provides insight into the societal prejudices of the time.

- Characteristics:
- Cynical and guarded
- Experiences racial discrimination
- Yearns for companionship and understanding

Symbols and Motifs

Steinbeck employs various symbols and motifs throughout "Of Mice and Men" to deepen its meaning.

The Dream Farm

The dream of owning a farm represents hope and the pursuit of happiness. For George and Lennie, it signifies their longing for independence and a life free from the struggles they currently face.

- Significance:
- The farm symbolizes the American Dream.
- It serves as a source of motivation for the characters.

The Rabbit

Lennie's obsession with rabbits serves as a symbol of innocence and comfort. It reflects his desire for a simple, peaceful life.

- Significance:
- Represents Lennie's dreams and innocence.
- Highlights the fragility of dreams in a harsh reality.

The Boss's Authority

The boss of the ranch symbolizes the hierarchical structure of society during the Great Depression. His interactions with workers demonstrate the power dynamics at play.

- Significance:
- Reflects the struggles of the working class.
- Highlights the lack of control individuals have over their lives.

Discussion Questions

To further explore the themes and characters in "Of Mice and Men," consider the following discussion questions:

- 1. What does the relationship between George and Lennie reveal about the nature of friendship?
- Discuss the sacrifices each character makes for the other.
- 2. How does Steinbeck portray the American Dream in the novella?
- Analyze the obstacles George and Lennie face in achieving their dream.
- 3. In what ways does isolation affect the characters in the story?
- Consider how loneliness shapes their actions and decisions.
- 4. What role does power play in the relationships on the ranch?
- Examine how characters like Curley and the boss exert control over others.
- 5. How does Steinbeck use symbolism to enhance the narrative?
- Identify key symbols and their meanings within the context of the story.

Conclusion

In conclusion, using an of mice and men viewing guide answers can significantly enrich your understanding of John Steinbeck's novella. By exploring the key themes, character dynamics, and symbols, readers and viewers can engage more deeply with this classic work. The story reflects the human condition and the universal quest for connection and purpose, making it a timeless piece of literature that continues to resonate with audiences today. Whether you are studying for an exam or simply seeking a deeper appreciation of the text, the insights gained from this guide will enhance your experience with "Of Mice and Men."

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main themes explored in 'Of Mice and Men'?

The main themes include friendship, loneliness, the American Dream, and the struggles of marginalized individuals.

How does the setting influence the events of 'Of Mice and Men'?

The setting during the Great Depression highlights the economic struggles and social issues faced by the characters, influencing their dreams and interactions.

What is the significance of the characters George and Lennie's relationship?

George and Lennie's relationship symbolizes friendship and loyalty, contrasting the loneliness experienced by other characters in the novel.

How does Steinbeck portray the theme of the American Dream in the novel?

Steinbeck portrays the American Dream as an unattainable ideal, illustrating how hard work and hopes can lead to disappointment and despair.

What role does foreshadowing play in 'Of Mice and Men'?

Foreshadowing is used to hint at future events, particularly Lennie's tragic fate, creating a sense of inevitability and tension throughout the story.

How does the character of Curley's wife contribute to the theme of loneliness?

Curley's wife exemplifies loneliness and the desire for companionship, as she seeks attention and validation from the men on the ranch despite being marginalized.

What is the importance of the title 'Of Mice and Men'?

The title reflects the poem by Robert Burns, suggesting that plans often go awry, paralleling the characters' dreams and their eventual failures.

How does the ending of 'Of Mice and Men' reinforce the novel's themes?

The ending reinforces themes of friendship and sacrifice, as George makes a heartbreaking decision to protect Lennie, highlighting the harsh realities of their world.

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